

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
FORMER PRINTING PLANT, BUILDING 1060, PARCEL 172(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

APRIL 2001

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcel at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7), the U.S.

Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 172(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 172(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING
SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public

Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC comprises two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 172(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, April.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment Site Investigation at the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, December.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7), is located off of Rice Road at the north end of the Golf Course in the northwestern portion of the FTMC Main Post. Originally built in 1954, Building 1060 was the former location of the Headquarters of the Chemical Battalion at FTMC.

Printing operations were historically conducted at four locations at FTMC, including Building 1060. Printing operations at Building 1060 began sometime after 1954 (exact year unknown) and continued until 1973. Additional information concerning this location was not

identified during the environmental baseline survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998).

The parcel is located on a small hill at an elevation of approximately 800 feet above mean sea level. A topographically low area, where surface water runoff accumulates, is located at the base of the hill.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (ESE, 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as

appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7), was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require additional evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 172(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Telephone: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7), to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT Corporation [IT], 2001).

Four surface soil samples, four subsurface soil samples, one surface water sample, and one sediment sample were collected at the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7) (Figure 1). Surface soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths

greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from a surface water runoff accumulation area located approximately 225 feet southeast of Building 1060.

Chemical analysis of the samples included metals, volatile organic compounds, and semivolatile organic compounds. In addition, the sediment sample was analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human

health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT, 2000). The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with site investigations being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metals concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998), and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface soils were compared to PAH

background screening values developed for FTMC (IT, 2000).

The potential impact to human receptors is expected to be minimal. Although the site is projected to be transferred to the Alabama National Guard, the soils data were screened against residential human health SSSLs. With the exception of iron in one subsurface soil sample, the metals concentrations that exceeded SSSLs were below their respective background concentration or within the range of background values. Six PAH compounds were detected in two surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and PAH background values. In addition, one PAH compound (benzo[a]pyrene) exceeded the SSSL in one subsurface soil sample. The concentrations of the PAHs exceeding SSSLs ranged from 0.12 milligrams per kilogram to 11 milligrams per kilogram.

Several metals were detected in site media at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations. In addition, eight PAH compounds were detected in site media at concentrations exceeding ESVs. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal. The site is located in a well-developed area of the Main Post consisting of buildings and paved roads and is projected for use by the Alabama National Guard. Consequently the threat to potential ecological receptors is expected to be low.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 172(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcel 172(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(3) (formerly Parcel 172[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Remedial action is unnecessary at the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(3) (formerly Parcel 172[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcel 172(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Former Printing Plant, Building 1060, Parcel 172(3) (formerly Parcel 172[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

Mr. Ron Levy
Fort McClellan BRAC
Environmental Coordinator
Tel: (256) 848-3539

E-mail: LevyR@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
IT	IT Corporation
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level

Prepared under direction of:

Ellis Pope
Environmental Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
Mobile, Alabama

Date

Reviewed by:

Ronald M. Levy
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date

Approved by:

Glynn D. Ryan
Site Manager
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date